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THAT BUNG STARTER

Will Be Returned to "Handsomeness" By Mr. Mason.

TO WHOM MR. MILLER PRESENTED IT

Just Four Years Ago—The Opposition of the Democratic Bosses in West Virginia Didn't Affect the President—Commissioner Mason's Splendid Record—Mr. Kee, Who Helped to Defeat the Will of the People in the Governorship Contest, Rewarded With a Good Office.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—The Intelligencer "called the turn" in the commissioner of internal revenue matter Saturday morning, and to-morrow morning Commissioner John W. Mason, will return to Hon. Joseph S. Miller the "bung-starter" he received from him four years ago. The important position, almost equal in rank and importance to a cabinet place, will thus continue to be filled by a West Virginian, and if Mr. Miller lives through his term the state will have had the office for twelve consecutive years.

Mr. Miller during his term under the first Cleveland administration was one of the best commissioners the country has ever had, and Mr. Mason's administration has been marked by the same high order of executive ability and integrity. It is safe to predict that the standing of the bureau will continue the same under Mr. Miller's second term.

NO SURPRISE.

The nomination Saturday and prompt confirmation by the senate was no surprise to Mr. Miller's friends, who have all along felt confident that he would be appointed, in spite of the well known opposition of the Democratic bosses in West Virginia, the knifing process exercised by certain members of the West Virginia congressional delegation, and the failure of the state Democratic organ, the Register, to endorse his candidacy. As stated in these dispatches, the President had a warm personal regard for Mr. Miller and resolved at the start to make him one of the exceptions to his non-ex-officio-holders rule. There never was any doubt of this and Mr. Miller was serene and confident all through the fight. The news of the appointment will not be received with joy by the Democratic politicians, but the President will lose no sleep on this account; neither will Mr. Miller.

Mr. Miller's administration of the affairs of the internal revenue system will be on the same conservative and economical lines which distinguished his previous administration, and which has marked that of his Republican predecessor, Mr. Mason. In this connection it is well to state that Mr. Mason's administration has been notable for its systematic business method. Under it the internal revenue taxes have been collected with less cost to the government and fewer losses than ever before in the history of the government.

The changes in the bureau will be few, outside the heads of the various divisions, nearly all the clerks being in the classified service and under the law cannot be removed for partisan reasons. Holly G. Armstrong will undoubtedly receive a good position, and a number of other West Virginia friends of Mr. Miller who have stood by him will be gratefully rewarded.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS.

The two other West Virginians who received places Saturday are Matt. Manning of Summers county, and W. L. Kee, of Randolph. Mr. Manning was given command of a division in the war department and Mr. Kee was made principal clerk of private land claims in the interior department. Mr. Manning was an office holder under the former Cleveland administration, is a hustler from away back and a pretty good all-around fellow. Mr. Kee was a member of the legislature and has an unsavory political record, having been chairman of the legislative committee which counted out General Coff after the people had elected him governor of West Virginia. It is presumed that his appointment was given him as a reward for his participation in the disgraceful affair. Ex-Governor Fleming, the beneficiary of that political outrage, was one of his warmest endorsers. The place has no patronage and benefits no one but Kee himself.

Dominick Morris (Republican), of Wheeling, who was discharged yesterday from the position held by him at the bureau of engraving and printing, was dismissed because he is a Republican. He has no apologies to make for that fact, and will return to Wheeling to be a better Republican than ever. He is an ex-union soldier, and Secretary Carlisle declined to appoint Mr. Pendleton's man, Hugh Dawson, until he was satisfied that Dawson was not a veteran. Mr. Pendleton was unable to say whether Mr. Dawson had a war record or not. If he finds that he is not a union veteran, it is understood that Mr. Pendleton will recommend Joe McGivern, of Wheeling. McGivern has been a life-long Republican, and only flopped at a late hour in the late campaign. It is presumed that Mr. Pendleton feels under obligations to him for performing that extraordinary feat.

POSTMASTER.

The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed for West Virginia Saturday:

J. O. Lantz, Aurora, Preston county; W. E. Tetrick, Entorpriso, Harrison county; R. S. Ferguson, Ferguson, Wayne county; F. M. Cross, Hindrod, Wetzel county; J. E. Bond, Innesdale, Mercer county; T. Everett, Lazerville, Brooke county; T. P. Douglas, Miletta, Doddridge county; J. E. Meadows, Nelson, Boone county; C. E. Elkins, Peyton, Boone county; M. T. Roach, Racine, Boone county; P. A. Coniff, Knowlesburg, Preston county; L. R. Hursey, Shinton, Harrison county; R. E. L. J. Lovell, Vads, Lewis county; Michael Moran, West Grafton, Taylor county; Cyrus Hight, Woodlands, Marshall county.

The Corn Propaganda.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—Secretary Morton has determined to enlarge the corn propaganda in Europe. He invites the co-operation in this work

of all manufacturers of corn products from whom he desires, as a preliminary step, to obtain a full statement of various kinds of products made from corn by the manufacturers in each state, with a brief statement as to the characteristics and excellence.

GOLD CERTIFICATES.

The Secretary's Power to Suspend Issue, Some History Recalled.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—The suspension of the issue of gold certificates by Secretary Carlisle, as announced yesterday, recalls the representations made last July by the judiciary committee of the house upon the resolution introduced by Mr. Dockery, of Missouri. Section 3 instructed the committee to inquire and report whether or not under the act provide for the resumption of specie payments the secretary of the treasury has the right to use the proceeds of any money in the treasury arising from the sale of bonds or otherwise, as authorized under section 3 of said act, for any purpose other than those mentioned in said section 3. The majority said: "There is no limitation upon the authority of the secretary of the treasury to sell bonds for the purpose of redemption under the act of 1879, but the proceeds derived from such sale cannot be used for other than redemption purposes."

They also said that it was the intention of Congress to fix the minimum amount of this reserved fund at \$100,000,000 gold and gold bullion and to maintain it at that sum. Up to and including the year 1891 the total amount of certificates issued under the act of 1882 was \$160,225,000 and the majority said: "These gold certificates could not have been lawfully issued unless at the time of issuance the reserve fund of \$100,000,000 gold coin and gold bullion was in the treasury."

Mr. Kay, of the minority committee, submitted a report on the resolutions in which the operations of the treasury under the act referred to were shown at considerable length and with great detail. The purposes of the laws were also discussed at considerable length and the minority came to the conclusion:

1. That there is nothing in the redemption act requiring the secretary of the treasury to set apart any reserve fund for the redemption of United States notes.

2. That the fund actually provided (and which is the reserve mentioned in the proviso of 1882) for the redemption of United States notes is the proceeds of bonds sold from time to time for redemption purposes and that such proceeds may be used at any time for that purpose, but for no other.

3. That the power to sell bonds still exists and is limited only by the amount of United States notes outstanding less the proceeds of bonds sold for that purpose and applied or now on hand.

4. That the secretary of the treasury has no power to set apart or reserve or hold as against appropriations made by congress, or for expenditures authorized by law, any part of the surplus revenues of the government for the redemption of United States notes. He may use such surplus for such purpose, but herein his power ends.

THE CZAR'S ABSENCE

From St. Petersburg Causes the Delay in Ratifying the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—The probable reason for the hitherto unexplained delay in the exchange of the ratifications of the extradition treaty recently concluded with Russia became known to-day. The treaty was ratified by the senate of the United States with an amendment limiting the section relating to political crimes shortly before the close of the last administration. The exchange of ratifications was to take place at St. Petersburg and the exchange copy for the United States with instructions and authority to Minister White to effect the exchange were forwarded some weeks ago. The announcement that the exchange had taken place was expected before the close of March and the delays giving rise to considerable speculation. This went so far as to originate a rumor from Berlin that President Cleveland had instructed Minister White to withhold the exchange—a statement that was promptly denied at the state department.

It was learned to-day that the delay in making the exchange was doubtless due to the absence of the czar from St. Petersburg. He is visiting his second son, George, who, on account of pulmonary weakness, is spending some time in the Caucasus mountains in the Crimea. The czar had not seen him for some months, and in company with his family went to pass the Russian Easter week with the invalid. "He is at a great distance from St. Petersburg and means of communication are comparatively slow. It is believed, however, that the czar's authentication of the Russian copy of the treaty is now in St. Petersburg and that the formality of exchange will soon be enacted. The copy for the czar's signature left St. Petersburg on the third instant and should have returned there by this date. It may be, though, that the czar did not transact any business last week, and if that should be so, a further delay of some days may ensue before the exchange actually takes place.

It is of interest in this connection to note that the exchange of the treaty of extradition with France, which was ratified at about the same time the Russian treaty was, has not yet been reported to the department of state, although the American copy has been in Paris for some weeks.

CAN THIS BE TRUE?

Reported That Commissioner Blount Will Restore the Hawaiian Monarchy.

KANAWA CITY, Mo., April 16.—The Times prints a special from its correspondent in Honolulu via San Francisco, under date of April 9, in which he says: "The royalists profess to be in possession of facts relative to future actions of Mr. Blount, in which the commissioner, in the name of the United States government, will restore the deposed queen to the Hawaiian throne."

"The royalists, in the same spirit of confidence, are now asserting that the deposed queen will be restored to her throne within two weeks."

The Krupp Gun.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The big Krupp gun has arrived and to-morrow it will be put in the Krupp building in Jackson Park and set upon its mighty carriage.

A BRILLIANT PICTURE.

The Foreign War Monsters Gathering in Hampton Roads.

TWO MORE BIG VESSELS ARRIVE

And Are Greeted By the International Salute—Seventeen Men-of-War Now on the Ground—The Inspiring Scene Presented—Preparations for the Grand Columbian Naval Display—A Strange Craft That Surprised the French Officers.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., April 16.—

The broad, green, white and red bars with a snowy cross on a scarlet shield of the flag of Italy and the tri-color of France float to-day over the white-capped waves which restlessly rise and fall in Hampton Roads. Two new foreign vessels have arrived—the Giovanni Bausan and the Jean Bart—making seventeen men-of-war now in the harbor. All this afternoon and until the setting sun caused the shadows of the protruding cannons to fall like dark index fingers aslant the dazzling sides of the ships, a brilliant picture was presented. The launches and cutters of the vessels, each displaying the showy colors of its nationality, sped to and fro across the waters, carrying lively parties to the men-of-war and back again.

"The Bausan was sighted early this morning, but not too early for the usual burning of powder. She is not a stranger to American waters, having participated in the last review in New York, but her arrival is nevertheless the occasion for much ceremony. Ere the formality of the Bausan's reception had been concluded, the quartermaster on the bridge of the Philadelphia cast his weather eye over toward the wide stretch of water between the capes and sighted another man-of-war inward bound. It was the French frigate, Jean Bart. Splash and rattle went the anchor of the Frenchman to the bottom. The same instant the glorious stars and stripes were run up to the summit of the main mast, just underneath the slender pennant. The gentle southern breeze tenderly caught the national emblem and seemed to caress it, while underneath the big guns honored the flag with an international salute of twenty-one guns. The echo of the firing had not died away when a reverberating boom from the distant fort thundered back a recognition and welcome.

Just at this instant the officers of the Jean Bart ran to the side to gaze curiously upon a strange craft that had come up unobserved behind them and was silently sliding by. It had the form and build of a torpedo boat, with rounded deck, scarcely above the level of the water, and sheathed with metal painted brown. Over its stern was a house on stilts, not much larger than a hen coop of respectable size. It was a whaleback, common enough on the great lakes, but decidedly unique in the Frenchmen's eyes. While they were still lost in wonder at the unique specimen of naval architecture a significant incident happened. Even while the Frenchmen's guns were paying their loud tribute to the American flag the captain stepped into his gig and started as rapidly as four oars could carry him towards the new arrival, reaching the latter's side while the boarding officer from the Baltimore was still some distance away, and being received with due honors.

There is a general impression among naval officers that the ostentatious haste of the Russians to welcome the latest arrival was meant to emphasize the friendly relations which Russia desires to cultivate with France. Admiral Walker, however, in speaking to your correspondent, of the incident was not disposed to regard it in this light and said that any vessel could thus formally welcome another, there being no established rule of precedence.

CONGRESSMAN CAPEHART.

His Methods of Dispensing Offices Arouses His Constituents.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., April 16.—James Capehart, of Mason county, is the silent man who represents the congressional district, known commonly as the "Shoe String." James is a wealthy old farmer, who takes much more interest in farming and stock raising than he does in politics, and though he has never been heard in the halls of the national body in advocating some measure for the benefit of his constituents, his action in the past few days has aroused the democracy in this immediate section, and they are satisfied now that Jim can do something. He has many fourth-class postoffices in his district, and he has begun the slaughter against the incumbents in a style that is not only astonishing to the Republicans, but surprising also to the members of his own party, and the men who have all along been supposed to be "sure" of an appointment were badly left. At Central City, a booming suburb, a man named Blume was so sure of the place that he built a fine building to be used as a postoffice, only to be apprised of the appointment of a young man who had made scarcely any effort to get the place. Yesterday, at Gayandotte, a man was given the office, a very good position, whose appointment was never thought of, and so it goes, and Capehart is getting it on every side. He promises one man and recommends another, and his action is not very satisfactory to the democracy.

A STEAMER EXPLODES.

The Nellie Bly Blows Up—Several Persons Injured.

WINAMAC, IND., April 16.—The passenger steamer Nellie Bly, owned by J. F. Fishburn & Co., while making a trip down the river this afternoon blew up, seriously injuring eight persons. George Trann, proprietor of the Eagle machine shops, of this city, had both legs broken and crushed, and was severely injured internally. The others were less seriously hurt. None of the passengers escaped injury.

The boat was entirely demolished and sank immediately after the explosion. Others who were seriously and possibly fatally injured are: J. B. Fishburn, proprietor of the boat, scalded and hurt internally; his son, Clarence, badly scalded; Daniel Rhodes, badly bruised and internally injured; James Long, badly scalded.

ROTATION IN OFFICE.



Cousin Joe Miller—I'll thank you to return that bungstarter, Brother Mason. Cousin John Mason—Take as good care of it as I have, Joe, I'll be around for it again in four years.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Programme Arranged—A Rush of Exhibitors.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Exhibitors are coming into the World's Fair grounds faster now than ever before. There were 600 cars in the yards to-day. The daily average of cars received is 300. Goods are coming in so fast there that the restrictions about wide tires on the wagons that enter the grounds had to be removed.

The work of unpacking the exhibits is being pushed vigorously. That work can not be done any too fast, for there are yet but two weeks before the gong will sound and President Cleveland will formally open the fair. The programme for the opening exercises seem to be generally misunderstood. While it will be strictly an out-door event, there are to be no military features whatever—no parade and no display of troops. The ceremony is to be very simple, and it will all take place in Jackson park, the formal part of it from a platform at the east front of the administration building. The programme is complete, except for the selection of a chaplain to offer the opening prayer, and is as follows:

Music, "Columbian March," by John K. Paine.

Prayer.

Presentation of the chiefs of departments by the director general.

Chorus, "In Praise of God."

Address by President Cleveland, formally opening of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Starting the machinery, during which will be rendered Handel's "Hallelujah" chorus.

Official visit of the President and other invited guests to the department buildings, where they will be received by the chiefs.

It has been arranged that the platform from which the programme will be given will extend from the east rotunda, where the chorus and orchestra will be stationed, out far enough into the plaza so that the President, speaking from the front, may at least be seen by all the crowd.

GERMAN WORKINGMEN.

The Protective System to be Exhibited at the World's Fair—Small Boys Making for Chicago.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The protective measures invented by Emperor William of Germany and now in force among millions of workmen of Germany will be placed before American workmen at the World's Fair.

These protective measures are based on the insurance principle and workmen protected by them are insured against accident, sickness and old age. With the view of making its work known to American workmen, the imperial insurance department of Berlin has prepared for the World's Fair a concise summary showing what benefits accrue to workmen who become members of this peculiar social political organization.

This summary, being the only work of the kind at the exposition, is bound to attract attention. On a large wall map will be shown giving statistics of the extent, costs and mode of operation of the various branches of workmen's insurance and in addition there will be abstracts of results up to the present time and interesting calculations based on averages showing what inferences may fairly be drawn as to the value of the system and its benefit to workmen in general.

The small boy has caught the World's Fair fever. There has been a great falling off in the number of boys in New York who want to work, and it is said on good authority that this dearth is due to a general migration to Chicago.

The ranks of the American district telegraph boys began to thin out about a week ago, and it was found impossible to get boys enough to fill up the vacant places. Accordingly one hundred men were taken on the force, a thing almost without precedent.

A MINER'S STRIKE.

United Mine Workers Will Demand an Increase To-day.

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 16.—District No. 5 of the United Mine Workers of North America, composed of the railroad coal miners of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and a portion of West Virginia, will make a demand for an advance to-morrow of five cents per ton for mining. A convention of the district will be held on April 27, and if the demand is not conceded, a strike will probably be ordered on the first of May. About 7,000 men are affected.

Waiters Strike Begun.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The threatened strike of waiters, which the latter say will become general within the next few days was inaugurated in a quiet way last evening at the Holland House on Fifth avenue, where 34 waiters, helpers and scullery maids went out. The hotel Waldorf also had trouble with its hands and worse so short handed in consequence that some of the guests could not be served. The grievances of the waiters are: Less work, more pay

IN A MOB'S HANDS.

A Reign of Terror Exists Throughout Belgium.

UPRISING OF THE WORKINGMEN

Increasing Hourly and the Temper of the Strikers Growing Worse. Suffrage Meetings Held Everywhere—Riots in Brussels—The Socialist Leader Makes an Incendiary Speech Which Causes a Fight—The Mayor Beaten Down in the Streets. Soldiers Called Out to Suppress the Trouble.

BRUSSELS, April 16.—This has been a day of extreme watchfulness and anxiety on the part of the authorities throughout Belgium. Reports from all points indicate that the strike is spreading steadily and that the temper of the strikers is growing worse.

In this city the morning passed without disturbances. Several suffrage meetings were held, but they were orderly and the speeches were not violent. This afternoon, however, thousands of workmen held a turbulent meeting on the road to the race course outside the city limits. The advertised object of the meeting was to denounce the proclamation of Mayor Buis prohibiting public demonstration in favor of universal suffrage.

Volders, the extreme socialist leader, who was arrested and released on April 10, made an incendiary speech, in which he applied the most obnoxious epithets to M. Buis. The crowd became uproarious, shouted for revenge upon the mayor, and encouraged Volders to still more intemperate language. The police ordered the crowd to disperse. The workmen answered with jeers. The police drew their swords and advanced toward the platform. Some of the crowd fired revolvers and a few threw stones, but the rest retreated without show of fight toward the city. Nobody was injured.

Mayor Buis was walking home on the Avenue Louise about an hour later when some two hundred socialists, returning from the meeting, came down the street. They hooted and jostled him but allowed him to pass. After he had left the mob about fifty paces behind him, three men ran out and one of them struck him a heavy blow with a stick on the head. As Buis turned he received another blow on the back of the neck. He fell bleeding and unconscious to the pavement. A resident of the Avenue Louise, who had seen the first of the encounter, and had run for the police, returned with help just as the mayor was struck down. The police charged the socialists and after a fight of ten minutes, dispersed them.

Two of the crowd were arrested, but has not been ascertained whether or not they are of the three who attacked Buis. A witness of the mob has informed the police that just before their arrival a workman fired seven shots from a revolver at the prostrate mayor. M. Buis was taken to his home still unconscious. He recovered consciousness toward evening and probably will be able to resume his official duties in a few days. Meantime Alderman Andro will act as mayor. King Leopold has twice inquired by special courier, after his health. It is reported that Volders will be arrested for his part in the meeting which preceded the assault.

This evening turbulent crowds have fought the police in several districts of the city. In the Rue de la Baviere, near the Maison du Peuple, the mob became so threatening that the mounted police charged them with drawn swords. The rioters threw jars of Greek fire and repeated volleys of stones among the police. Many of the mob were cut or trampled upon. Twelve were arrested. Several policemen were burned and bruised. The city is as if in a state of siege. All places of amusement are deserted. The police and the rioters have the streets to themselves. A dispatch from Mons is that the rioters have had possession of many streets there since early in the afternoon. Reinforcements of soldiers have been sent from this city.

FOUR AT A BIRTH.

A Sixteen-Year-Old Wife Presents her Husband with Four Children at Once.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., April 16.—Mrs. John Budner, of Beaver Brook, near Blairstown, N. J., gave birth to four children on last Thursday morning. Two of the babies are boys and two girls. Mrs. Budner is the wife of a young farmer, and is but sixteen years of age. Mother and children are doing well.

Riot at Plymouth, Pa.

WILKESBARRE, PA., April 16.—A bloody riot took place at Plymouth, about four miles from here, at an early hour this morning. The mob engaged in the fracas were all Hungarians and Poles, who were under the influence of liquor. Revolvers and stones were frequently used on each other's heads, until the police made a raid upon them. Six of the contestants were arrested and several made their escape. One man, known as Stanislaus Jacob-fsky, was found lying on the ground unconscious, with his skull crushed. He died later.

Enforcing the Blue Laws.

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 16.—President McInerney, of the new organization for the purpose of enforcing the Sunday laws, went to Homestead to-day and found eight hundred men at work in the Carnegie steel mills. He says among the first to be prosecuted will be the Carnegies. It is proposed to prosecute toll collectors on the bridge and every person engaged in worldly employment on the Sabbath.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, occasional local showers, southerly shifting to westerly winds; slightly warmer.

THE TEMPERATURE SATURDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m.	38	7 p. m.	41
9 a. m.	39	7 p. m.	43
12 m.	39	7 p. m.	43
12 m.	40	7 p. m.	43

SUNDAY.

7 a. m.	54	8 p. m.	55
9 a. m.	49	7 p. m.	60
12 m.	49	7 p. m.	60
12 m.	47	7 p. m.	60

Weather—Fair.

Do not ruin the stomach with chemicals. Simmons Liver Regulator is purely vegetable and effective.